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United States Environment  
Protection Agency  
Region IX

Bruce A. Mader, PH.D  
Regional Toxicologist  
Drinking Water Program  
75 Hawthorne Street, WTR-6  
San Francisco, CA 94105

March 2, 2014

Dear Mr. Mader,

I'm writing you concerning the health effects of arsenic. I was incarcerated at the Kern Valley State Prison in Delano, California from February 2009 to October 2012, and at that time I was exposed to levels of arsenic in the drinking water which exceeded the EPA'S Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic.

From 2009 to 2012 the arsenic in well No. 1 was 0.015 mg/L and 0.023 mg/L for Well No. 2. I was diagnosed to have high levels of enzymes in my liver. In 2013 I was diagnosed to have, an inflated bladder. Also, in 2013, I began seeing discoloration to my skin, irritation to my chest, neck and arms. My head have sores and itching badly. In 2012, I began experiencing pain in my chest, arms, legs and lower side. To this day I'm experiencing these things.

What I would like to know is if it's possible that the arsenic I was exposed to could have, caused the health problems I am experiencing now?

Your reply can be sent to me at the above address, thank you.

Very truly yours

  
Garrison Johnson

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

2. In the second part we consider the case of a linear system of equations (1) with constant coefficients. We show that in this case the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the determinant of the system is not equal to zero.

3. In the third part we consider the case of a nonlinear system of equations (1) with constant coefficients. We show that in this case the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the determinant of the system is not equal to zero.

4. In the fourth part we consider the case of a nonlinear system of equations (1) with variable coefficients. We show that in this case the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the determinant of the system is not equal to zero.

5. In the fifth part we consider the case of a nonlinear system of equations (1) with variable coefficients. We show that in this case the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the determinant of the system is not equal to zero.

6. In the sixth part we consider the case of a nonlinear system of equations (1) with variable coefficients. We show that in this case the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the determinant of the system is not equal to zero.

7. In the seventh part we consider the case of a nonlinear system of equations (1) with variable coefficients. We show that in this case the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the determinant of the system is not equal to zero.

8. In the eighth part we consider the case of a nonlinear system of equations (1) with variable coefficients. We show that in this case the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the determinant of the system is not equal to zero.

9. In the ninth part we consider the case of a nonlinear system of equations (1) with variable coefficients. We show that in this case the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the determinant of the system is not equal to zero.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street, WTR-6  
San Francisco, CA 94105

3 April 2014

Mr. Garrison Johnson  
D59672  
California State Prison LAC  
C5-108  
Lancaster, CA 93539

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of 2 March, 2014, asking about possible health effects from your drinking water when you at the Kern Valley State Prison in Delano.

I'll try to answer your question about the effects of drinking high levels of arsenic in water in two parts: what arsenic does to people, and what you can expect from drinking water with arsenic at the levels you got at KVSP.

With respect to arsenic, if you consume enough of it, it is definitely a poison and has several adverse physiological effects. At high enough levels (about 100-200 milligram (mg, 1/1000<sup>th</sup> of a gram)), it stops mitochondrial respiration, your cells can't generate energy, and they (and you) die. This is what is meant by acute toxicity. In addition, arsenic appears to cause oxidative damage and stimulates the formation of a variety of physiological stress-related proteins. At lower levels, if ingested chronically over a longer time (1-10 mg per day or so for months or years), this still goes on, but not enough to kill you outright. However, your system may be weakened to the point that it isn't as effective at fighting off other kinds of cellular damage, which can build up and lead to other problems. Adverse health effects may occur only after years of exposure to these lower levels. Some of these include circulatory, neurological and liver problems. For example, a variety of skin diseases (hyperkeratoses, blackfoot, hyperpigmentation) are known to occur at levels starting around 0.1-0.2 mg per day. Arsenic also has hormonal effects that can cause diseases such as diabetes. These appear to happen even at much lower levels, perhaps less than 0.1 mg per day.

Arsenic is also a known human carcinogen. It appears to cause broken and missing chromosomes and other chromosomal abnormalities. It can cause lung, bladder, and skin cancers, and may cause liver, kidney and prostate cancers. Elevated cancer levels are seen in groups of people drinking water with arsenic levels of 0.1-0.2 mg per liter, which is about 0.2-0.4 mg per day. It usually takes many years of drinking water at these levels for cancers to occur. At higher levels (0.5-1.0 mg per day), these cancers can form faster.

Fortunately, you weren't getting that much arsenic in the KVSP drinking water. The levels of

arsenic in the drinking water at KVSP were around 0.013-0.023 mg per liter, slightly above our Maximum Contaminant Level of 0.010 mg per liter. If you consume 2 liters of water a day by drinking it or from eating food cooked in this water, you get about 0.030-0.040 mg per day of arsenic. It may be a bit of a comfort that medical studies don't show much, if any, disease being caused by arsenic at these levels.

I hope that this addressed your concerns. If not, or if you have more questions, you can reach me at the above address, or at 415 972-3569.

Sincerely,

Bruce A. Macler, PhD  
Regional Toxicologist  
Drinking Water Program